

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) (a) According to National Small Industries Corporation, with a view to promote exports for small scale sector by participating in exhibitions abroad, mostly organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India, it participated in the exhibitions in Philippines, Kenya, U.S.A., Mauritius, West Germany, Nepal, formerly USSR and U.K. during the year 1990-91. Coinciding with these exhibitions, the officers of the Corporation also visited 14 other countries during the period for the Corporate Business.

(b) The Corporation has not organised any International Exhibition in overseas countries.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Hoarding of essential Commodities

2514 SHRI RABI RAY
SHRI P. M. SAYEED
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
SHRI HARIN PATHAK

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether State Governments and Union Territories have vast powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to curb hoarding,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the break-up of dehoarding of hidden stocks during the last two months, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) (a) and (b) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for control and regulation of production, supply and distribution and trade and commerce in commodities which have been declared essential under the Act. The Central Government has delegated various powers under the Act to State Governments/UT Administrations, with a few conditions. The State Governments/UT Administrations have issued control orders, in terms of these powers, to provide for licensing of dealers, quality control, display of prices, stock limits for items etc.

(c) As per reports received from State Government/UT Administrations upto 29.2.92, the value of goods confiscated, State-wise, under the Essential Commodities Act during December, 1991 and January, 1992 is given in the statement annexed. Statistics for the month of February, 1992 are not yet due from State Government/UT Administrations.

STATEMENT

Value of goods confiscated, state-wise, under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No	State/UT	December, 1991	January, 1992
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.88	N.A.
2	Assam	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>December, 1991</i>	<i>January, 1992</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Gujarat	36.10	27.80
6.	Goa	0.01	1.52
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	0.90	N.A.
11.	Kerala	0.59	N.A.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5.34	N.A.
13.	Maharashtra	7.03	13.93
14.	Manipur	Nil	N.A.
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	N.A.
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18.	Orissa	0.17	N.A.
19.	Punjab	0.49	1.57
20.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	19.27	18.60
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	December, 1991	January, 1992
1	2	3	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68.15	2.16
25.	West Bengal	13.13	N.A.
26.	A & N Islands	Nil	N.A.
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
28.	D & N Haveli	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	0.78	0.12
30.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	0.03	0.02

[Translation]

Closed Industrial Units in Bihar

2515. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be
 pleased to state:-

(a) the names and locations of the in-
 dustrial units in Bihar lying closed, since
 when these are lying closed and the reasons
 therefor;

(b) the efforts made for their revival and
 the outcome thereof;

(c) the time by which these units are
 likely to be revived; and

(d) the number of employees and work-
 ers rendered jobless due to the closure of
 these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J.
 KURIEN): (a) According to the Reserve Bank
 of India, 5,007 units in the small scale sector
 and 40 units in the non-small scale sector
 were sick as at the end of March, 1990 in the
 State of Bihar.

According to the latest Reserve Bank of
 India data, 23 non-SSI sick/Weak industrial
 units were reported closed as at the end of
 September, 1990. The major causes for
 sickness as reported by banks related to
 technical problems, non-availability of raw
 materials, labour problems, power shortage,
 natural calamities, transport and financial
 bottlenecks.

(b) Out of the 5,007 units in the small
 scale sector, 476 units were found to be
 potentially viable and 4,394 units non-viable.
 Viability in respect of 137 units is yet to be